BRYOPHYTES OF THE MT. GREYLOCK REGION, — III.

A. LE ROY ANDREWS.

The mountain surface still yields returns for further effort expended, more slowly it is true, but each newly found species is of proportionately enhanced interest. The species listed below were collected on several trips made during the past spring and summer. Special attention paid to the closely related genera, Bryum and Webera, brought to light several good species, otherwise results are more or less "scattering."

Ragged Mountain is a spur of the mountain mass, of irregular contour and altitude, running in a generally northerly or slightly northeasterly direction, from the Bellows Pipe to North Adams, forming the eastern wall of the Notch. The eastern slopes of the mountain in Adams, as well as those of Ragged Mountain, show several species of more or less southern tendency. The Notch is perhaps in even greater degree than the Hopper, the abode of surprises, generally, though not always, of northern species, the isolated character of its moss and hepatic flora corresponding with our knowledge of New England mountain flora generally and offering a hint to collectors upon other mountains.

I again add brief notes as to altitude, distribution, etc. The species not previously reported are the following:

MUSCI.

Amblystegium varium (Hedw.) Lindb. Decayed spot on tree at middle altitude. This is of the typical form, which, as occurring here and in the vicinity, generally is very distinct from the one variously treated as variety or species, *orthocladon*, which Prof. Cheney, however, considers unworthy of distinct treatment.

Anacamptodon splachnoides (Froelich) Brid. A specimen with a single capsule mixed with the last. Also on a decayed spot in beech-tree at higher altitude, full-fruited. This species, though not frequently met with, proves to be of general distribution in the vicinity.

Brachythecium laetum (Brid.) Br. & Sch. On wet bank in Notch, lower altitude.

Brachythecium plumosum (Sw.) Br. & Sch. Wet places at base of mountain in Notch.

Brachythecium rivulare Br. & Sch. In compact, round, yellowish cushions of more or less erect stems, near small brook at middle altitude.

Bryum capillare L. Not uncommon on ground and rocks of lower altitudes, but rarely fruiting. Found fruiting only on large rock at base in Adams. This seems to be a species of very general occurrence, but often unnoticed from its sterile condition. I have, among others, specimens from Pownal, Vermont.

Bryum intermedium Brid. Crevices of a small rock in clearing, middle altitude.

Bryum pseudotriquetrum Schwaegr. Occasional at middle or lower altitude, about springs or small brooks. *Philonotis fontana* is regularly a companion plant. The species is an attractive one, its long, frequently purple-shining seta sometimes showing a tendency to become broadly geniculate at the base.

Dicranum montanum Hedw. On bark of a dead tree near the summit. Not fruiting.

Dicranum undulatum Turn. On comparatively dry ground on east slope of Ragged Mt., North Adams. Very full-fruited.

Dicranum viride Schimp. On decayed spot in a beech-tree, not far below summit. Sterile.

Eurhyncium Boscii (Schwaegr.) Jaeg. A rather small, fruiting form on ground near road at base in Adams.

Eurhyncium graminicolor (Brid.) Paris. (*Hypnum Sullivantii* of Manual.) On rocks, middle altitude in Hopper.

Hylocomium brevirostrum (Ehrh.) Br. & Sch. Wet sloping ground or rocks in woods, middle and higher altitude. Not fruiting.

Hypnum cuspidatum L. Swampy place at base of mountain in Adams. Sterile.

Myurella Careyana Sulliv. Small specimen from large rock in woods, middle altitude.

Pogonatum brevicaule Beauv. Not uncommon on bare ground beside roads, at and near base of mountain in Adams and North Adams.

Pylaisia velutina Br. & Sch. Bark of trees in dense woods, middle altitude.

Rhyncostegium serrulatum (Hedw.) Jaeg. In considerable quan-

tity and well fruited, on ground, lower slopes of Ragged Mt., in North Adams. Fruit just reaching good maturity in early September.

Thuidium paludosum (Sulliv.) Rau & Hervey. Swampy place at base in Adams. Sterile.

Webera annotina (Hedw.) Schwaegr. This species was detected by Mrs. E. G. Britton, who kindly called my attention to the difference between its gemmae and the corresponding bodies in the case of *W. proligera*. It is a species of very uncommon occurrence and was growing on the bare ground of a moist bank in the Notch. No fruit was seen.

Webera cruda (L.) Schwaegr. This species was growing in a similar locality, not far from the last, and was also identified by Mrs. Britton. The plants were fruiting abundantly.

Webera proligera (Lindb.) Kindb. Moist banks by roads near summit, also toward base at Adams and in Notch. From the last locality I have a single small tuft showing this species and *W. annotina* intimately mixed together. The specimens occurring near the summit display regularly much longer, flexuous stems, with distant, darker green leaves, giving superficially a very different aspect from those of lower altitude, which latter, except for the difference of the propagula, closely simulate *W. annotina*. The present species has been considered uncommon in America, but may readily have been overlooked. In this connection I might mention finding specimens in a similar locality in the mountain town of Florida (Mass.), which bore abundant fruit, the capsules just reaching maturity when collected (June 28, 1903).

Hepaticae.

Anthoceros laevis L. Small specimen from wet bank in Notch, with *Blasia pusilla*.

Bazzania triangularis (Schleich.) Lindb. (*B. deflexa* of Manual.) Perpendicular surface of a large rock in woods, middle altitude. Dr. A. W. Evans kindly identified this specimen.

Frullania Brittoniae Evans. (*F. dilatata* of Manual.) On bark of tree in Notch. Also on rock at Bellows Pipe.

Geocalyx graveolens (Schrad.) Nees. On ground, middle and lower altitudes. Occasionally fruiting.

Kantia Trichomanis (L.) S. F. Gray. On ground at various points,

lower altitude. Not fruiting; occasionally showing pseudopodia and gemmae.

Moerckia Flotowiana (Nees) Schiffn. This species occurs sparingly on a wet bank in the Notch. It is new to New England, and I take the liberty of quoting from information kindly furnished me by Dr. Evans as to its relationships and American occurrence. "*Moerckia Flotowiana* (Nees) Schiffn. is a plant which Nees von Esenbeck originally referred to *Pallavicinia Lyellii* as a variety, and which has until very recently been considered a variety of *Moerckia* (or *Pallavicinia*) *Hibernica*. Schiffner maintains in a recent paper that the plant is specifically distinct from *M. Hibernica*. Nees von Esenbeck, in 1838, reported the species from Newfoundland, but it has not since been recorded from eastern America. It occurs in the Harriman collections from Alaska."

Nardia crenulata (Smith) Lindb. On bare ground at base in Cheshire, also in Notch.

Pellia epiphylla (L.) Corda. Wet ground in various places and at all altitudes. Not conspicuous except when fruiting, in April.

Plagiochila asplenioides (L.) Dumort. At lower and middle altitudes, especially about beds of small mountain brooks. Leaves entire or denticulate.

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A NEW HYBRID FERN FROM VERMONT.

Margaret Slosson.

Dryopteris Pittsfordensis, hyb. nov. — Mature sporophyte large, 1½–2, or more feet tall, resembling that of *D. spinulosa dilatata*, the young fronds like those of *D. marginalis* with the lowermost pair of pinnae enlarged, partially evergreen, the sporophylls withering in late autumn.

Rootstock decumbent, as in *D. spinulosa*, between which and *D. marginalis* the plant is a probable hybrid. Fronds fasciculate, crosiers densely clothed with pale brown scales; stipes 6–12 inches long, usually about one-third the length of the frond, stramineous, browning with age, especially below, deeply furrowed along the face, and clothed with a mixture of broad, narrowly ovate, and linear-lanceolate acuminate entire or lacerated brown scales, darkest below and often with blackish brown centres, paler and transparent above,